



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1847.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Howard county will be held in this place, on the **FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT** to appoint Delegates to the *Rail Road Convention*, to be held on the *First Wednesday in June next*, (at such place as shall hereafter be agreed upon,) and also to appoint delegates to the *Western River and Harbor Convention*, to be held in St. Louis, on the *Tenth Day of May next*.

This number commences the 8th volume of the "Box's Luck Times." For seven long years we have been struggling against the inconveniences of poverty. We are now permanently established and look for a more liberal support from the Whigs of Howard. If they wish an exponent of their principles to be sustained in the county, they must come to the rescue. We have been working a long time for a bare support. It is now time that we were making something more than merely sufficient to keep soul and body together. It is in the power of the Whigs of this county, if they would only conclude to subscribe for a newspaper, to sustain us liberally, and we look for them to do it.

The subscription price of the TIMES will continue as heretofore, \$2 per annum payable in advance, or \$3 if not paid until after the year has expired.

For the benefit of those who have hitherto been deterred from taking the paper on account of the price, we will send the TIMES to clubs during the coming year at the following rates:

**3 COPIES FOR FIVE DOLLARS, Cash.**  
**7 COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS, "**

Every subscriber sending us either of the Clubs, as above, may include his own name, and have all the benefit of these reduced rates. No order at these rates attended to unless accompanied with the cash.

Any subscriber procuring us five responsible subscribers at \$2 per annum payable within the year, shall receive a copy of the TIMES gratis, as long as the five subscribers so furnished are continued, be it one or three years.

All those indebted to us for subscription to the TIMES are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts. It is but seldom we *don* and when we do we are in earnest. We wish to commence the 8th volume of the TIMES with books squared.

Read the President's Message, on the first page of to-day's paper.

**MAILS.**—We are without regular mail at this place, except a tri-weekly line to Boonville. We have received one or two eastern mails in that direction, but understand the contractors of the daily line from St. Louis to Boonville, refuse to let the mails for this place be conveyed on their route—so further news in that direction may be looked for. We see that Mr. Wimer, the St. Louis post master, is some where in this section making arrangements for the transportation of the mails until the contracts are let anew. We suppose he is at Fulton, and will doubtless make some arrangements by which we will get our mails at least once a week. He would confer an especial favor on the citizens of this place and vicinity, if he would arrange with Frost, Price & Co., for the mails for this office to come by their line to Boonville. We should then get our mails as early and regularly as under the old arrangement. The latest dates we have from St. Louis, are the 4th.

**CONGRESS.**—We are without news from Washington. Congress adjourned, of course, on the 4th. We have not heard of the fate of the \$3,000,000 bill in the Senate. Old father Ritchie is in a "terrible pucker," because the Senate saw fit to rebuke his bullying. He appeals to the whole country, to resent this gross indignity offered to an "old Virginia gentleman."

**MONTEREY CAPITULATION.**—We publish to-day an article on the subject of the Monterey Capitulation, from the pen of Col. Jefferson Davis, of the Mississippi Riflemen. He was one of the Commissioners who concluded the capitulation, and his statement, verified as it is, by his associates, sets the matter in its true light before the country, and from it there is no appeal.

The last "Metropolitan" contains a call for a public meeting of the citizens of Jefferson City, to express their feelings on the subject of the course of the Senate, in excluding the editors of the Union from the floor of that body. Wont the Senators who voted to "exclude the old Virginia gentleman" feel bad when they hear of this meeting?

## LATEST FROM SANTA FE.

Confirmation of the Assassination of Gov. Bent—death of Mr. Pilcher, of this place.

The editors of the "Metropolitan" saw and conversed with a Mr. Miller, of Lafayette, on Monday last, who is just in from Santa Fe, which place he left on the 13th January. James Brown, of Pettis county, came as far as Cottonwood Grove with Mr. Miller, where he stopped to recruit his mules. He informed them one of Brown's company, a Mr. Pilcher, of this place, died on the road in. Beverly Pilcher, jr., is the only person of that name who left this place.

Mr. Miller brings news confirming the report of the murder of Gov. Bent, Gen. Elliott Lee of St. Louis, and Stephen T. Lee, sheriff of Taos. A number of others, supposed to be fifteen in all, had been murdered at Taos. Mr. M. reports Gen. Doniphan still at El Paso with about 900 men (where the artillery company joins him) and about 300 traders, in all about 1200 men, and with this force he intended going on to Chihuahua, and will in all probability do so unless he hears that Gen. Wool had gone another direction. Capt. Murphy with Government funds was met at the Moro, eighty miles this side of Santa Fe, and had sent for an escort of 100 men to go on with him.

Mr. Sublett was met 25 miles beyond Bent's Fort, and was going without difficulty, his mules in fine order.

News of the whereabouts of Gen. Wool had not been received at Santa Fe on the 13th; and they did not, in all probability, hear any thing of him until Mr. Sublett reached there.

Mr. Miller thinks that just as soon as Col. Price receives the information, he will send an express to Col. Doniphan; which will, in all probability, induce him to change his determination and remain at El Paso, or return to Santa Fe. At El Paso Col. D. found in the post office a letter from the Governor of Chihuahua, to some officer there, informing him that Gen. Wool was advancing on Chihuahua with 2700 men, and would probably soon have possession of the city. This was supposed to be good authority that Gen. Wool was in the neighborhood, tho' it is now feared that it was only a hoax intended to deceive and lead on an insufficient force to Chihuahua.

Mr. Miller thinks Col. D.'s force altogether insufficient to go to Chihuahua or stay at El Paso, but fears that their success on the 25th December, and the little difficulty at El Paso, they will be disposed to push on.

Mr. McGuffin had made an ineffectual attempt to escape from prison. A new trial had been granted him, but it was supposed he would be again convicted and finally shot. Mr. Miller had a difficult time in getting in, though he lost none of his company. He heard of four men who had frozen to death.

The next demonstration of the army under Gen. Scott, will doubtless be on Vera Cruz. When a sufficient force is collected to attack that place, it will leave the towns our troops are in possession of guarded by small forces, and attempts will doubtless be made to re-take them. Santa Anna's movements are not understood; at one time he is reported to be on the road to the Capitol, to proclaim himself Dictator—then, that he is marching for Vera Cruz, determined to defend that place to the last—and again, that he is preparing to re-take Monterey, Camargo, &c. We shall doubtless have some stirring news from that quarter ere long. The reports from the interior of Mexico, are contradictory, as to the state of the public mind. Great excitement is said to exist on account of the act of Congress pledging the Church property to raise money. The Ministry are reported to have thrown up their offices, and a revolution was daily looked for. Other accounts represent all as quiet; all accounts, however, agree that the national treasury is in an embarrassed condition.

**MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.**—The Editor of the New Era was a member of the Legislature recently in session in this State. He says:

Out of upwards of five hundred acts of the recent General Assembly, only about sixty-five were of a public and general nature. There were about one hundred and ten relief acts, about forty acts of incorporation, and about thirty acts repealing State roads. There were about forty acts local to St. Louis, including a number of acts to form corporations in this city. The rest consisted of local, private and personal acts of various kinds, respecting divorces, county lines, county seats, and county funds; local jury laws and probate courts applicable to particular counties; joint resolutions, memorials, acts to legalize the acts of particular officers, to alter the times of holding particular courts; special acts to sell real estate, resolutions in relation to the duties of particular officers, acts granting special power to particular county courts, and special acts for various other purposes. There were about thirteen memorials to Congress, and resolutions expressing opinions on matters of public policy. Three-fifths of the acts passed might have been beneficially omitted.

We see it stated that the town of Northampton, Massachusetts, with a population of four thousand, has contributed five thousand dollars for the relief of the starving poor in Ireland.

## STATE DEBT—THE DEMOCRAT.

The last "Democrat" attempts to be very witty, in reference to our remarks on the subject of the act to sustain the credit of the State, and the State debt. Smart talk may do for some—and may divert attention from the actual State of affairs, and prevent, for the time being, odium from falling upon those who are responsible, "but its coming, for a' that."

The "Democrat" does not profess to be pleased with the late act to sustain the credit of the State, in all its particulars, but does not specify his objections; it knows the law is unpopular with the people, and that our article was well calculated to lead to investigation, and render it still more so, and hence its light remarks and general terms of expression. It attributes the State debt to the Mormon war, and capital furnished the bank—which last item it thinks ought to be charged to the account of the whigs, inasmuch as the whig members voted to place it there!—That's a brilliant idea and eminently worthy the distinguished source from which it emanated. We are fearful, however, that it will not be so satisfactory as it supposes. We advise the Democrat to try its hand at quelling the "tempest" again; the "tea pot" has boiled over, and there is much dissatisfaction among the people.—They are very uneasy at present, and would take it as an especial favor in any one who would convince them that all is right.

**ANOTHER NEW TERRITORY.**—A bill has passed Congress for the organization of a new territory to be called Minnesota. The territory derives its name from a river which flows through it. It lies west of Lake Superior, and in a high northern latitude.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

**ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.**  
Important movement in British Parliament—Proposed remission of Corn Duties—Suspension of Navigation Laws—Abolition of Duty on Sugar—Decline in Cotton, Flour and Grain—Iron Market—Great Distress in Ireland and Prussia—Eastern Market, &c.

The Royal Mail Steamer Cambria, Captain Jenkins, arrived at Boston on Saturday, 20th ult. at 10 o'clock, P. M. bringing Liverpool dates to the 4th. She had rather a boisterous passage. Her news is of much importance politically and commercially.

Three leading measures had been brought forward in Parliament to mitigate the distress which continued to prevail and to increase extensively in Ireland and Scotland, viz: first, to remit all duties on grain in different parts of the kingdom; second, the entire suspension of the navigation laws during the continuance of the scarcity of food; and, third, to abolish or remit the duties on colonial and foreign-grown sugars. It was thought these measures, if carried out, would materially contribute to mitigate the distress from scarcity and high prices of food.

Directly after the departure of the Sarah Sands, the flour and grain markets exhibit a decidedly downward tendency, and a decline was soon caused by the very heavy arrivals.

At the date of the Cambria's sailing, the stock of flour in Liverpool was estimated at five hundred thousand barrels, and the amount of grain on hand, forward and in bond, was proportionately large. The arrival of Indian corn had also been large. The downward tendency of the flour and grain markets was not checked on the 4th ult.

The decline in flour is reported at 4 shillings per quarter (480 pounds.)

From the circular of the 29th ult., to the sailing of the Cambria, the market for cotton had been in a quiet state, rather dull and heavy, with a concession of about 4d on American. The tendency of the market was downward. The sales were limited.

The market for iron was not so brisk as it had previously been. Prices for pig were hardly supported, but manufactured iron of all descriptions was fully as high, and prices are maintained.

The rate of interest had been raised by the Bank of England to check the continued export of bullion.

The proposals to remit the duties on sugars and to encourage us by the distillers, had the effect of advancing prices in Liverpool.

Provisions of most kinds were about the same as to prices, and market steady. Sales not large.

The distress in Ireland, and also in Scotland, from the great scarcity of food, continued, and was rather on the increase, notwithstanding very large sums of money had been subscribed in all parts of England for their relief.

A number of deaths from starvation are reported, and disease was making many victims among the famished population.

Accounts are published of more disturbances in districts where food is scarce, and it would appear that FAMINE in all its horrors, was impending over and threatening the devoted Irish.

The news and accounts from Prussia are almost as distressing as those from Ireland. Food is exceedingly scarce in many parts of that kingdom, and deaths were occurring for want of subsistence. The Government was doing all in its power to furnish supplies.

The state of the destitute portions of Scotland does not appear to attract near so much attention as Ireland, probably on account of the overwhelming magnitude of the calamity which has fallen on millions of the Irish, in comparison with some hundred thousands of the Scotch.

It is hoped the people of the United States will not be backward in coming to their relief.

The Latest.—At 11 o'clock, last night, we received the following telegraphic communication from our Philadelphia correspondent:

"I have had market reports and other news from Boston, New York, Baltimore and this city, lying in the telegraph office here for days past, but, as you know, nothing could be sent. I do every thing is stagnant every where. The Pilot line from New York is in, but brings no letters to night. To-morrow I will give you something reliable. Do you want any thing more?"

## From the Washington Union.

CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY.

VICTORIA, TAMAUCAUPAN, Mexico, Jan. 6, 1847.  
Dear Sir:—After much speculation and no little misrepresentation about the capitulation of Monterey, I perceive by our recent newspapers, that a discussion has arisen as to who is responsible for that transaction. As one of the commissioners who were entrusted by General Taylor with the arrangement of the terms upon which the city of Monterey and its fortifications should be delivered to our forces, I have had frequent occasion to recur to the course then adopted, and the considerations which led to it. My judgment after the fact has fully sustained my decisions at the date of the occurrence, and feeling myself responsible for the instrument as we prepared it and presented it to our commanding general, I have the satisfaction, after all subsequent events, to believe that the terms we offered were expedient, and honorable, and wise. A distinguished gentleman with whom I acted on that commission, Governor Henderson, says, in a recently published letter, "I did not at the time, nor do I still like the terms, but acted as one of the commissioners, together with Gen. Worth and Col. Davis, to carry out Gen. Taylor's instructions. We ought and could have made them surrender at discretion." &c., &c.

From each position taken in the above paragraph I dissent. The instructions given by General Taylor only presented his object, and fixed a limit to the powers of his commissioners; hence, when points were raised which exceeded our discretion, they were referred to the commander; but minor points were acted on, and finally submitted as a part of our negotiation. We fixed the time within which the Mexican forces would retire from Monterey. We agreed upon the time we would wait for the decision of the respective governments, which I recollect was less by thirty-four days than the Mexican commissioners asked—the period adopted being that which, according to our estimate, was required to bring up the rear of our army with the ordnance and supplies necessary for further operations.

I did not then, nor do I now, believe we could have made the enemy surrender at discretion. Had I entertained the opinion it would have been given to the commission, and to the commanding general, and would have precluded me from signing an agreement which permitted the garrison to retire with the honors of war. It is demonstrable, from the position and known prowess of the two armies, that we could drive the enemy from the town; but the town was untenable whilst the main fort (called the new citadel) remained in the hands of the enemy. Being without siege artillery or entrenching tools, we could only hope to carry this fort by storm, after a heavy loss on our army; which, isolated in a hostile country, now numbered less than half the forces of the enemy. When all this had been achieved, what more would we have gained than by the capitulation?

Gen. Taylor's force was too small to invest the town. It was, therefore, always in the power of the enemy to retreat, bearing his light arms. Our army—poorly provided, and with very insufficient transportation—could not have overtaken, if they had pursued the flying enemy. Hence the conclusion that, as it was not in our power to capture the main body of the Mexican army, it is unreasonable to suppose their general would have surrendered at discretion. The moral effect of retreating under the capitulation was certainly greater, than if the enemy had retreated without our consent. By this course we secured the large supply of ammunition he had collected in Monterey—which, had the assault been continued, must have been exploded by our shells, as it was principally stored in "the Cathedral," which, being supposed to be filled with troops, was the especial aim of our pieces. This destruction which this explosion would have produced must have involved the advance of both divisions of our troops; and I commend this to the contemplation of those whose arguments have been drawn from facts learned since the commissioners closed their negotiations. With these introductory remarks, I send a copy of a manuscript in my possession, which was prepared to meet such necessity as now exists, for an explanation of the views which governed the commissioners in arranging the terms of capitulation, to justify the commanding general, should misrepresentation and calumny attempt to tarnish his well-earned reputation, and, for all time to come, to fix the truth of the transaction. Please publish this in your paper, and believe me to be your friend, &c.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.  
Memoranda of the transactions in connection with the capitulation of Monterey, capital of Nueva Leon, Mexico.

By invitation of General Ampudia, commanding the Mexican army, General Taylor, accompanied by a number of his officers, proceeded, on the 24th September, 1846, to a house designated as the place at which General Ampudia requested an interview. The parties being convened, General Ampudia announced, as official information, that commissioners from the United States had been received by the government of Mexico, and that the orders under which he had prepared to defend the city of Monterey, had lost their force by the subsequent change of his own government, therefore he asked the conference. A brief conversation between the commanding generals, showed their views to be so opposite, as to leave little reason to expect an amicable arrangement between them.

General Taylor said he would not delay to receive such propositions as General Ampudia indicated. One of General Ampudia's party—I think, the Governor of the city—suggested the appointment of a mixed commission; this was accepted, and General W. G. Worth, of the United States army; General J. Pinckney Henderson, of the Texan volunteers, and Col. Joel Jefferson Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of General Taylor, and General J. Ma. Ortega, General P. Requena, and Senor the Governor M. Ma. Llano, on the part of General Ampudia, were appointed.

General Taylor gave instructions to his commissioners which, as understood, for they were brief and verbal, will be best shown by the copy of the demand which the United States commissioners prepared in the conference room here incorporated.

**Copy of demand by United States Commissioners.**

"I. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present positions of the contending armies, we demand the surrender of the town, the arms and munitions of war, and all other public property within the place."

"II. That the Mexican armed force retire beyond the Riconada, Linares, and San Fernando, on the coast."

"III. The commanding general of the army of the United States agrees that the Mexican officers reserve their side arms and their private baggage; and the troops be allowed to retire under officers without parole, a reasonable time being allowed to withdraw their forces."

"IV. The immediate delivery of the main

work, now occupied, to the army of the United States."

"V. To avoid collisions, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States shall not occupy the town until the Mexican forces have been withdrawn, except for hospital purposes, storehouses, &c."

"VI. The commanding general of the United States agrees not to advance beyond the limits specified in the second section, before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the respective governments can be heard from."

The terms of the demand were refused by the Mexican commissioners, who drew up a counter proposition, of which I only recollect that it contained a permission to the Mexican forces to retire with their arms. This was urged as a matter of soldierly pride, and as an ordinary courtesy. We had reached the limits of our instructions, and the commissioners rose to report the disagreement. Upon returning to the reception room, after the fact had been announced that the commissioners could not agree upon terms, General Ampudia entered at length upon the question, treating the point of disagreement as one which involved the honor of his country, spoke of his desire for a settlement without further bloodshed, and said he did not care about the pieces of artillery which he had at the place. Gen. Taylor responded to the wish to avoid unnecessary bloodshed. It was agreed the commission should reassemble, and we were instructed to concede the small arms; and I supposed there would be no question about the artillery. The Mexican commissioners now urged that, as all other arms had been recognized, it would be dishonorable to the artillery if required to march out without anything to represent their arm, and stated, in answer to an inquiry, that they had a battery of light artillery, man and equipped as such. The commission again rose, and reported the disagreement on the point of the artillery.

Gen. Taylor hearing that more was demanded than the middle ground, upon which, in a spirit of generosity, he had agreed to place the capitulation, announced the conference at an end; and rose in a manner which showed his determination to talk no more. As he crossed the room to leave it, one of the Mexican commissioners addressed him, and some conversation which I did not hear ensued. Gen. Worth asked permission of Gen. Taylor, and addressed some remarks to Gen. Ampudia, the spirit of which was that which he manifested throughout the negotiation, viz: generosity and leniency, and a desire to spare the further effusion of blood. The commission reassembled, and the points of capitulation were agreed upon. After a short recess we again repaired to the room in which we had parted from the Mexican commissioners; they were tardy in joining us, and slow in executing the instrument of capitulation. The 7th, 8th and 9th articles were added during this session. At a late hour the English original was handed to Gen. Taylor for his examination; the Spanish original having been sent to Gen. Ampudia. Gen. Taylor signed and delivered to me the instrument as it was submitted to him, and I returned to receive the Spanish copy with the signature of Gen. Ampudia, and send that having Gen. Taylor's signature, that each general might countersign the original to be retained by the other. Gen. Ampudia did not sign the instrument as was expected, but came himself to meet the commissioners. He raised many points which had been settled, and evinced a disposition to make the Spanish differ in essential points from the English instrument. Gen. Worth was absent. Finally he was required to sign the instrument prepared for his own commissioners, and the English original was left with him that he might have it translated, (which he promised to do that night,) and be ready the next morning with a Spanish duplicate of the English instrument left with him. By this means the two instruments would be made to correspond, and he be compelled to admit his knowledge of the contents of the English original before he signed it.

The next morning the commission again met; again the attempt was made, as had been often done before by solicitation, to gain some grant in addition to the compact. Thus we had, at their request, adopted the word capitulation in lieu of surrender; they now wished to substitute stipulation for capitulation. It finally became necessary to make a peremptory demand for the immediate signing of the English instrument by Gen. Ampudia, and the literal translation (now perfected) by the commissioners and their General. The Spanish instrument first signed by Gen. Ampudia was destroyed in presence of his commissioners; the translation of our own instrument was countersigned by Gen. Taylor, and delivered. The agreement was complete, and it only remained to execute the terms.

Much has been said about the construction of article two of the capitulation, a copy of which is hereto appended. Whatever ambiguity there may be in the language used, there was a perfect understanding by the commissioners upon both sides, as to the extent of the parties. The distinction was made between light artillery equipped and manœuvred as such, designed for and used in the field, and pieces being the armament of a fort, was clearly stated on one side; and that it was comprehended on their's, appeared in the fact, that repeatedly they asserted their possession of light artillery, and said they had one battery of light pieces. Such conformity of opinion existed among our commissioners upon every measure which was finally adopted, that I could not, in their sphere, jointly and severally responsible for each and every article of the capitulation. If, as originally viewed by Gen. Worth, our conduct has been in accordance with the peaceful policy of our government, and shall in any degree tend to consummate that policy, we may congratulate ourselves upon the part we have taken. If otherwise, it will remain to me as a deliberative opinion, that the terms of the capitulation gave all which could have followed, of desirable result, from a further assault. It was in the power of the enemy to retreat, and to bear with him small arms, and such a battery as was contemplated in the capitulation. The other grants were such as it was honorable in a conquering army to bestow, and which it cost magnanimity nothing to give.

The above recollections are submitted to Generals Henderson and Worth for correction and addition; that the misrepresentation of this transaction may be presented by a statement made whilst the events are recent and the memory fresh.

JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
Colonel Mississippi Riflemen.

Camp near Monterey, Oct. 7, 1846.

The above is a correct statement of the leading facts connected with the transactions referred to, according to my recollection. It is, however, proper, that I should further state, that my first impression was, that no better terms than those first proposed, on the part of General Taylor, ought to have been given, and I said so to General Taylor, when I found him disposed to yield to the request of General Ampudia; and at the same time, gave it as my opinion, that they would be accepted by him before we left the town. General Taylor replied that he would run no risk, where it could be avoided—that

he wished to avoid the further shedding of blood, and that he was satisfied that our Government would be pleased with the terms given by the capitulation; and being myself persuaded of that fact, I yielded my individual views and wishes; and, under that conviction, I shall ever be ready to defend the terms of the capitulation.

J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON.

Major General Commanding the Texan Vol.

I not only counselled and advised, the opportunity being offered by the general-in-chief, the first proposition; but cordially assented and approved the decision taken by General Taylor in respect to the latter, as did every member of the commission, and for good and sufficient military and national reasons—and stand ready, at all times and proper places, to defend and sustain the action of the commanding General, and participation of the commissioners. Knowing that malice, the tremor being off, are at work to discredit and misrepresent the case, (as I had anticipated,) I feel obliged to Col. Davis for having thrown together the material and facts.

A. J. WORTH,  
Brig. Gen. Commanding 2d division.

MONTEREY, Oct. 12th, 1846.

Terms of the capitulation of the city of Monterey, the capital of Nueva Leon, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners, to wit: Gen. Worth, of the United States Army; General Henderson, of the Texan volunteers; and Col. Davis, of the Mississippi riflemen, on the part of Major General Taylor, commanding in-chief the United States forces; and Gen. Ortega, of the army of Mexico, and Senor Manuel, M. Llano, Governor of Nueva Leon, on the part of Senor General Don Pedro Ampudia, commanding in-chief the army of the north of Mexico.

Article 1. As the legitimate result of the operations before this place, and the present position of the contending armies, it is agreed that the city, the fortifications, cannon, the munitions of war, and all other public property, with the undermentioned exceptions, be surrendered to the commanding general of the United States forces now at Monterey.

Article 2. That the Mexican forces be allowed to retain the following arms, to wit: The commissioned officers their side arms; the infantry, their arms and accoutrements; the cavalry, their arms and accoutrements; the artillery, one field battery, not to exceed six pieces, with twenty-one rounds of ammunition.

Article 3. That the Mexican armed forces retire within seven days from this date beyond the line formed by the pass of the Riconada, the city of Linares, and San Fernando de Pecos.

Article 4. That the citadel of Monterey be evacuated by the Mexican, and occupied by the American forces to-morrow, at 10 o'clock.

Article 5. To avoid collision, and for mutual convenience, that the troops of the United States will not occupy the city until the Mexican forces have withdrawn, except for hospital or storage purposes.

Article 6. That the forces of the United States will not advance beyond the line specified in the 3d article, before the expiration of eight weeks, or until the orders of the respective governments can be received.

Article 7. That the public property to be delivered, shall be turned over and received by officers appointed by the commanding generals of the two armies.

Article 8. That all doubts, as to the meaning of any of the preceding articles, shall be solved by an equitable construction, and on the principles of liberality to the retiring army.

Article 9. That the Mexican flag, when struck at the citadel, may be saluted by its own battery.

W. J. WORTH, Brig. Gen. U. S. A.  
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON,  
Maj. Gen. commanding the Texan volunteers.

Col. Mississippi riflemen.  
J. M. ORTEGA,  
T. REQUENA,  
MANUEL M. LLANO,  
PEDRO AMPUDIA,  
Z. TAYLOR,  
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. commanding.

**WAR MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.**

A large meeting of the citizens of New Orleans was held in that city on the 19th ult. Col. Baile Peyton and Hon. S. S. Prentiss, and other distinguished citizens addressed the meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Major Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the officers and men under his command, are entitled to the thanks of the people of the United States for their eminent services in the field during the present campaign in Mexico.

That we have witnessed, with unmixed approbation and pride, their fortitude under privations and valor in action against a superior force, and the succession of brilliant victories which have attended their operations; we have beheld them overcoming all obstacles and disadvantages by their enterprise, their discipline, and their gallant bearing in the common cause of our country.

That the losses of their achievements can only be equalled by their generosity and noble forbearance in victory towards a vanquished and submissive foe, and their disposition uniformly to spare an unnecessary effusion of blood and mitigate the horrors of war.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to forward to Gen. Taylor a copy of these proceedings.

The meeting then adjourned, after giving three cheers for Gen. Taylor.

**A SEVERE REBUKE.**—The Tuscaloosa Observer, the new Democratic paper at the late seat of government in Alabama, administers the following severe but just and merited rebuke to the slanderers of old "Rough and Ready":

"Two members of the House of Representatives in Congress have been bad enough, or fools enough, to commence a malignant attack on the war-worn veteran, who has led our armies to uninterrupted victory through the misadventure and the Rio Grande. They dare to charge him with inefficiency, when he never fired a shot which did not tell; and with delay, when he lay on the banks of the fatal river with no means of transportation, and when unprecedented inundations would have rendered all such means useless if he had had them. These men are Pickens, of Illinois, and Thompson, of Mississippi. We blush to say they are Democrats. We cannot believe that they speak for any one but themselves. But what we do not only believe, but know, is, that Democrats or Whigs, if they persevere in this scandalous and disgraceful attack, they, and all who abet them, will rush upon their own destruction. The south, at least, will stand by their gallant son, grown gray under his country's banner, and they will spit with scorn on their faithless representatives, who, like Thompson, of Mississippi, dare to traduce him from their comfortable seats, whilst he is still battling his country's foes amid the rains and lightnings of the tropics."